PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Published Weekly in 2 Sections—Section 1

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XIV, No. 711

June 11-17, 1954

JUN 21 1954
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Week in Headlines

International

Allies broke off Geneva talks on Korea; ROK claimed freedom to act in view of deadlock.

Reds indicated softening of Indo-China truce demands.

Laniel Cabt. fell in France; Mendes-France nominated Premier.

New Catholic Nationalist Premier named in Viet Nam.

Churchill, Eden scheduled trip to U.S. to see Eisenhower.

U.S. asked free nations block arms shipments to Guatemala.

United States

36-day hearings on McCarthy-Army dispute ended with testimony by McCarthy, Carr.

Transcript of Oppenheimer hearings disclosed scientists' differences over H-bomb project.

Robt. Young group won control of N.Y. Central RR.

N.J. ex-Gov. Hoffman's confession to embezzlement revealed after death.

Marciano defeated Charles to retain heavyweight championship.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

UN Ends Geneva Debate

Allies Reject Red Peace Plan

The UN Allies broke off the Korean phase of the Geneva Conf. June 15, asserting it was better to acknowledge disagreement than to "raise false hopes" of settlement.

A *Declaration by the 16* (15 UN members & South Korea) said the Communists at Geneva rejected "every effort to obtain agreement." So long as the Reds refused to accept the "fundamental principles" of UN authority & "genuinely free elections," further debate on Korea by the conference "would serve no useful purpose," the Allies held. They said they would raise the Korean issue at the next UN Gen. Assembly session in September. The *Declaration* was presented to the conference by Thai Forgn. Min. Prince Wan Waithayakon.

Chinese Oppose UN Debate

Opposing referral to the UN, Red Chinese Premier-Forgn. Min. Chou En-lai introduced a resolution for resumption of debate at a time & place set by "the states concerned by negotiation." The Allies rejected this. U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith told the Reds they could resume negotiation at any time by accepting the UN's authority.

North Korean Offer Refused

North Korean Forgn. Min. Nam Il offered a last-minute plan that the Allies rejected as a rehash of earlier Red proposals. It called for: (1) withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, (2) reduction of both Korean armies to 100,000 each, (3) cancellation of the military obligations of both sectors (thus terminating the ROK-U.S. mutual defense pact) and (4) formation of all-Korean commissions to improve relations between North & South Korea. Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov accused the UN nations of ending the talks without considering this or other Red proposals for a Korean settlement.[1]

ROK Says Truce Invalid

South Korean Forgn. Min. Pyun Yung Tai (Y. T. Pyun) said June 16 at a news conference in Geneva: the failure of Geneva talks on Korea left his side "free to take action." He said the ROK Govt. would "not waive its right to North Korea or leave it to be colonized by Chinese invaders." He added that the ROK Govt. "does not subscribe to the idea that the UN has the right to decide matters for the Republic of Korea." "Not one of the members of the UN has given up a particle of its own sovereignty to the UN."

Other Allied delegates in Geneva expressed surprise at Pyun's statement because he had signed the *Declaration by the 16* upholding UN jurisdiction in the Korean dispute.[2]

UN Korean Reconstruction Agency made public June 13 a $1.9 billion plan to make South Korea self-supporting within 5 years. The plan required about $1.25 billion worth of goods from foreign sources, mainly the U.S. & the UN. The remaining $650 million would be the responsibility of the ROK Govt. Success of the plan would assure a 1958 South Korean living standard only slightly higher than at present, UNKRA said. The plan was based on a 2-yr. survey by Robt R. Nathan Associates of Washington.[3]

•

INDO-CHINA

U.S.-British Talks Planned

French Crisis; Reds Ease Terms

A Churchill-Eisenhower conference to mend Anglo-U.S. differences on Asian policy was scheduled this week after Britain adopted a firmer stand against Red demands in Indo-China peace talks.

The truce conference in Geneva was complicated by a Cabinet crisis in France, where the Laniel regime was turned out and Pierre Mendès-France, anti-Communist advocate of a compromise settlement in Indo-China, was nominated to form a new Govt.

Stronger Line in Geneva

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden shifted to a firmer stand in the Geneva Conf. June 10 against demands of Communist negotiators. He declared that Red delegates must agree to effective, impartial international supervision of an Indo-China armistice and halt maneuvers designed to extend Red influence in Laos & Cambodia.

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov was said to have refused to yield on these points when he met privately with Eden June 13. The Briton then asserted, in a closed conference session next day, that the talks on Indo-China might as well be suspended if the Reds did not alter their position by June 16.[4]

Chou Indicates Concession

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai then indicated June 16 that the Communists might yield on Laos & Cambodia to this extent: (1) drop their insistence that Communist "resistance" movements in the 2 states be recognized by the West as "governments"; (2) withdraw Viet Minh troops from Laos & Cambodia under a cease-fire; (3) let the Viet Minh rebel command in Viet Nam represent the Communists in military truce talks, with no participation by Laotian & Cambodian rebel representatives.[5]

Conference to Continue

Eden responded to this by agreeing to continue negotiations instead of breaking off the Geneva talks. French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault, representing a caretaker French Cabinet for the time being, also urged continuation of the Geneva parley.[6] U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith agreed that Chou's new statement might merit consideration.[7]

1—see p. 190C2 2—see p. 190D2 3—see pp. 190E2, 18A2 4—see p. 169G2 5—see p. 189C1 6—see p. 189C2 7—see p. 189D2
(Consult Index for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMERS, formerly N.Y.U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

Churchill to Visit U.S.

Plans for a meeting between Pres. Eisenhower & British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill beginning June 25 in Washington were announced at the White House June 15. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, who was to participate in the talks along with Forgn. Secy. Eden, said they would be informal and involve no firm decisions affecting the interests of France. (Washington & London officials indicated that unification of Anglo-U.S. policy on South Asia & a study of delays in EDC & German rearmament were the chief topics to be considered. The President told his news conference June 15 that he & Churchill would meet in order to strengthen the "bridge" of cooperation between their 2 countries.)[1]

Dulles States Policies, Warns Allies

Dulles, speaking to the Rotary Intl. convention in Seattle June 10, had warned the Allies against letting their differences mount to a point of "real danger." He summed up U.S. policies as follows:

(1) The UN was the "most significant" institution for international cooperation and its deficiencies "could be remedied without constantly reducing membership as a means to gain efficiency."

(2) The Korean war effort symbolized "a principle of universal application" of collective defense through the UN and this was "not an issue to be compromised."

(3) UN observers should be stationed in the area of Indo-China "reporting what was going on."

(4) The U.S. supported "full self-government in total freedom" for all peoples; the Communists sought to impose colonialism on other countries while employing "big lie" propaganda that they were liberators.

(5) Regional collective security systems were necessary while the UN Security Council was rendered "not dependable" by Russia's veto.

(6) If France & Italy failed to accept the EDC plan and "Western Europe is to remain divided & hence perpetually weak, then there may have to be a basic shift in U.S. policy" toward Europe.

(7) He hoped the Guatemalan Govt. would submit its dispute with the United Fruit Co. to an international court of arbitration and that the Org. of American States would "help the people of Guatemala to rid themselves of the malignant force which has seized on them.

(8) The U.S. would never "develop an unhealthy lust for power"; it would "persist in helping others to help themselves gain peace & security & better standards of life in larger freedom."[2]

*19th French Cabinet since liberation of Paris in Sept. 1944. Laniel was 13th man to hold Premiership since same date, his regime having lasted since June 26, 1953. Longest of series: Henri Queuille's Sept. 10, 1948-Oct. 6, 1949. Average duration of the 19 Cabinets: 5 mos. 25 days. [See p. 190C1] 1—see p. 169D3 2—p. 189G2 3—p. 190G1 4—p. 190C1 5—p. 190A2 6—p. 170F3 7—p. 190D3 8—p. 182A3 9—p. 112B2 10—p. 171B2; Vol. XIII, 293D1

5-Power Staff Talks End

Military staff representatives of the U.S., Britain, France, Australia & New Zealand ended their Washington conference on Southeast Asia June 11 without announcing results.[3]

France Seeks New Cabinet

French Premier Joseph Laniel submitted the resignation of his Cabinet* June 12 after the Natl. Assembly had refused, 306-293, to vote confidence in his policy on the Indo-China war. Laniel said in demanding the indorsement that the alternative to his war policy was "an Asian Munich" and abandonment of the Atlantic alliance. Voting against him, besides Communists, were 104 of the Assembly's Socialists and about half the Radical Socialists, de Gaullists & Social Unionists.

Wide World
MENDES-FRANCE

Pres. Rene Coty June 13 nominated Pierre Mendès-France, 47, economist & Radical Socialist who had been been a leader in opposition to Laniel, to form a new Cabinet. Mendès-France said he would not become Premier if his indorsement depended on Communist support. He favored a negotiated peace in Indo-China, contending that France could not support simultaneously a full war effort in Indo-China and its commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty. In asking the Assembly June 17 to confirm him as Premier, he promised to resign if he did not secure an honorable peace in Indo-China by July 22.[4]

Viet Nam Govt. Changed

Ngo Dinh Diem, a Roman Catholic & prominent anti-Red Viet Namese Nationalist, was designated June 15 to succeed Prince Buu Loc as Premier of Viet Nam. Chief of State Bao Dai accepted the resignation of Buu Loc (his cousin) and called on Diem to form a new regime that could rally the population to resist the Communists. Diem was said to have been promised a free hand to institute military & social reforms. He had spent 3 years in self-exile in France in protest against what remained of colonialism in Indo-China. Buu Loc chose to step out as Premier after negotiating new independence treaties with France.[5]

Hanoi Area Fighting

The French announced abandonment June 10-16 of 4 more outposts (3 about 30 mi. south, the other about 30 miles north of Hanoi). Guerrillas tore up tracks of the Hanoi-Haiphong railroad 11 mi. east of Hanoi June 12. French planes began June 15 a campaign intended to knock out 100 rebel bases in the Red River Delta area.

The French reported June 11 that a strong Viet Minh contingent from Dienbienphu had reached Thanhoa, 80 mi. south of Hanoi on the coast.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Guatemala Arms Block Asked

The U.S. revealed June 16 it had asked "a number of the free world" nations to prevent further shipment of arms to Guatemala. The State Dept. said the U.S. & other American republics were "greatly concerned" over "serious penetration by international communism in Guatemala" and Guatemala's continuing efforts to obtain "considerable quantities" of military vehicles, aircraft & arms.[5]

6 tons of 20-mm. anti-aircraft shells in transit from Switzerland to Guatemala were halted in Hamburg (British zone of Germany) May 20 at U.S. request, occupation authorities disclosed June 14. German port officials said June 15 the cargo would be returned to the shipper.[6]

Pres. Eisenhower told a news conference June 16 that suspension of civil rights, mass arrests of anti-Communists & other events in Guatemala were very disturbing and under urgent study. State Secy. John Foster Dulles accused the Guatemalan Govt. June 15 of conducting a "Communist type" "reign of terror" to prevent the great majority of Guatemalans from ridding their country of pro-Red elements.[7]

The Guatemalan Govt. & Army June 16 denied foreign reports that 80 army officers had told Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman to rid his Govt. of Reds or resign. Natl. Civil Guard chief Maj. Jaime Rosenberg Rivera charged June 10 that "foreign elements" had taken over direction of a "new conspiracy" against the Govt.

4,000 United Fruit Co. workers, on strike in northen Guatemala since May 20, returned to their jobs June 14. The Govt. said a new 2-yr. agreement granted 85% of the worker's demands, including higher pay & a new bargaining contract.[8]

•

Egypt & Saudi Arabia announced June 11 in Cairo an agreement to pool their resources for production of arms & military training. Maj. Salah Salem, Egyptian Natl. Guidance Minister, said on return from a visit to King Saud in Saudi Arabia that the 2 countries would reject "American or any other foreign" military aid.[9] . . . Soviet Premier Malenkov was revealed June 13 to have offered to deal with West German Free Democrats, who were campaigning over Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's opposition for direct West German-Soviet diplomatic relations.[10]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

Senators End 8-Week Probe

Public hearings on the dispute between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & counsel Roy M. Cohn and Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens & his counsel, John G. Adams, ended June 17 in Washington. McCarthy, Cohn & Francis P. Carr Jr., chief staff investigator for McCarthy's Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations, were witnesses during the final week.

The inquiry ended with both sides standing by their conflicting charges and McCarthy sharply at odds with subcommittee Democrats (Symington, McClellan, Jackson). Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.) declared after hearings ended June 17 that "accusations of each side" had been "borne out by the testimony," that "perjury" may have been committed & some persons on both sides should be fired from Govt. service.[1]

★ ★ ★

Summary of Open Hearings

(Proceedings of Senate Investigations Subcom.)

30th Day—June 9

Symington Proposes Agreement

Sen. Symington asked McCarthy to sign an agreement under which:

(a) Symington promised to testify "in the present proceedings . . . as to my conversations & dealings with Secy. Stevens & Mr. Clark Clifford relating to the events preceding the institution of these hearings,"

Provided (b) McCarthy agreed to testify before a special Senate committee which would investigate "(1) Whether . . . it was proper for Sen. McCarthy to receive $10,000 from the Lustron Corp.; (2) whether funds supplied to Sen. McCarthy to fight communism . . . were diverted to his own use; (3) whether Sen. McCarthy used close associates & members of his family to secrete receipts, income, commodity & stock speculation & other financial transactions for ulterior motives; (4) whether Sen. McCarthy's activities on behalf of certain special interest groups . . . were motivated by self-interest; (5) whether loan or other transactions Sen. McCarthy had . . . involved violation of the tax & banking laws; (6) whether Sen. McCarthy violated federal & state corrupt practices acts in connection with his 1944-46 Senatorial campaigns or in connection with his dealings with Ray Kiermas [McCarthy's administrative assistant]."[2]

McCarthy said Symington's offer showed "how low an alleged man can sink." He said he would testify but not sign Symington's agreement.

Chrmn. Mundt complained that "this mid-morning madness every morning [the McCarthy-Symington clashes]" was a "waste of time."

Sentner 'Deal' Charged

McCarthy, in the form of a question to Cohn which he said Cohn need not answer, charged that:

(a) William Sentner, recently convicted Communist, called a strike in about 1943; (b) "the strike was an attempt to get higher wages"; (c) Symington & Sentner, to settle the strike, "made a deal whereby . . . [Symington] gave Mr. Sentner a certain amount of money each month out of each man's pay check, which reduced their wages"; (d) Symington & Sentner were "part of a study club" which "they attended . . . constantly" and which discussed "the dissolution of the Communist Party & forming the Communist association [Cominform]."

Symington replied: the charges in this "new diversion" had been presented by McCarthy in the 1952 election & rejected by Missouri voters; "the charge that any money . . . passed between Mr. Sentner & me is totally & completely false."

According to Symington: Sentner was head of the United Electrical Workers in Missouri and "by law" represented workers at Symington's plant. Every important step in negotiations was "approved in its entirety" by James Carey, current head of the CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers.* The meetings to which Symington & Sentner went were attended "by leading . . . Republicans & Democrats of St. Louis. They were instigated & chaired by . . . [Protestant Episcopal] Bishop Emeritus Will Scarlett."

Quiz of Cohn Continues

Cohn, questioned by Asst. Army Counsel St. Clair, said he had heard of no plans to remove Maj. Gen. Lawton from command of Monmouth until Lawton made speeches on alleged communism in some universities.[3]

Welch elicited from Cohn the admission that he had had the FBI paper on alleged subversives at Monmouth for months but had not taken it to Stevens although he considered time "of the essence" in ousting Reds. Welch noted sarcastically that "these Communist hunters" sat on the document and did not go to the "fresh & ambitious" new Army Secy. and say, "Sic 'em, Stevens." Cohn & McCarthy accused Welch of seeking laughs.

Sen. Jackson asked why Cohn had not notified the Army Secy. or Atty. General if he had known for months that Aaron Coleman at Monmouth had been "in contact with high espionage agents." Cohn replied that the Atty. General's office & FBI had the information and had notified the Army.[4]

Cohn on Schine's Work

Cohn agreed under Welch's questioning that Schine had worked for the committee about 5 mos. before & 4 mos. after it was known that he would go into the Army. During the 2d period, Schine got no assignments on "new investigations," Cohn said.

According to Cohn: "On a small number of occasions [after Schine was drafted], we had to get some information . . . about witnesses & things on which he had worked . . . and he helped write the report on an investigation which he . . . alone had primary responsibility for & knew all the facts about. . . ." An attempt to get a new man to write the latter report "was unsuccessful." Schine wrote it on pass at Schine's & Cohn's homes. He wrote "a good deal of the stuff in longhand," and Cohn went over it and typed it. Schine's work had to be done in New York and could not be done in the room Gen. Ryan had provided at Ft. Dix because the files were in New York. He attended "new" hearings while on pass. He "did not go to the Stork Club or a night club at any time while he was stationed down at Ft. Dix." Cohn & Schine worked on committee business New Year's Eve at Cohn's home although some friends, including a young lady friend of Schine's, were present. Welch was wrong in his repeated suggestions that Schine's "work product," as represented in documents produced at the hearings, was insufficient to justify his numerous passes.[5]

McCarthy Assails Welch's Aide

McCarthy announced that Frederick G. Fisher Jr., 32, member of Welch's Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr, "has been for a number of years a member of an organization," the Natl. Lawyers Guild, which was "named by various committees, named by the Atty. General, as I recall . . . as the legal bulwark of the Communist Party."†

McCarthy said he assumed Welch did not know this when "he recommended [Fisher] as the assistant counsel for this committee," a post in which he would be "looking over the secret & classified material." He said Welch "originally wanted [Fisher] down here at [his] right hand instead of Mr. St. Clair" and "tried to force him on this committee."

Mundt cut in to say he had "no memory of Mr. Welch recommending either Mr. Fisher or anybody else as counsel for this committee."

Welch Answers, Flays McCarthy

"Until this moment," Welch replied in a trembling voice to McCarthy, "I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness."

Welch disclosed: When he decided to take the Army case, he chose St. Clair as "my first assistant" and asked St. Clair to "pick somebody in the firm to work under you." St. Clair chose Fisher. Fisher then revealed that when he was at Harvard Law School "& for a period of months after that" he was a Lawyers Guild member. Fisher added that currently he was secretary of the Young Republicans League in Newton, Mass. Welch immediately took Fisher off the case.

"Little did I dream you could be so reckless & so cruel as to do an injury to that lad," Welch continued. "I fear he shall always bear a scar needlessly inflicted by you. If it were in my power to forgive you . . . I would do so . . . but your forgiveness will have to come" elsewhere.

McCarthy replied that Welch had been "baiting" Cohn for hours. But Cohn agreed with Welch that Welch had done him "no personal injury."

As McCarthy was about to continue, Welch went on, "Let us not assassinate this lad further, Senator. . . . Have you left no sense of decency?"

"I know this hurts you," McCarthy said. "I'll say it hurts," Welch replied, "I think it hurts you, too."

Cohn grimaced at McCarthy in what was interpreted as an effort to halt him, but McCarthy continued: ". . . Mr. Welch here has been filibustering this hearing. . . . I know Mr. Cohn would rather not have me go into this. . . . [Welch] thinks it's improper for me to give the . . . Communist-front record of the man whom he wanted to foist upon this committee, but it doesn't pain him at all . . . about the unfounded charges against Mr. Frank Carr [or] about the attempt to destroy the reputation . . . and take the jobs away from the young men . . . working on my committee. . . ."

Mundt repeated that Welch had not recommended Fisher to the committee.

McCarthy then turned to Welch with a question about Fisher, but Welch

*Carey said in a telegram to Mundt & other subcommittee members that McCarthy "grossly & deliberately lied" by charging a deal.

†Atty. Gen. Brownell had moved to list the Guild as subversive but was restrained by the Fed. Court of Appeals. The House Un-American Activities Com. cited the Guild as Communist-front in 1944 & 1950. [See p. 151E2; Vol. X, 301M]

1—see p. 191D2 2—p. 196E2; Vol. XIII, 241C2 3—p. 184B3 4—p. 196B3 5—pp. 187G2, 186G2

said: "Mr. McCarthy, I will not discuss this further with you. You have sat within 6 feet of me and . . . could have asked me about Fred Fisher. You have seen fit to bring it out, and if there is a God in heaven it will do neither you nor your cause any good. I will not discuss it further. I will not ask Mr. Cohn any more questions."*

The hearing audience applauded.

McCarthy on Red Menace

Cohn was excused temporarily and, after a 5-minute recess, McCarthy was sworn in as next witness.

A U.S. map was set up and McCarthy, under Jenkins' direct questioning, delivered a lecture on U.S. Communist Party organization. McCarthy said the map was dated Feb. 9, 1950 because (a) that was "the date that I first publicly started to discuss the danger of the Communist conspiracy" and (b) FBI Dir. Hoover had said much of the CP had gone underground since then and it was impossible therefore to know its set-up.

Points McCarthy made in his talk: There were 54,174 Communists & 540,000 fellow travelers in the U.S. in 1950—the figure on Reds being an estimate by Hoover and the figure on fellow travelers being computed from Hoover's guess that there were 10 fellow travelers for each Communist. Current CP membership was estimated at 25,000. The cut, however, was not "a source of comfort" because it meant that "they are tightening up" and eliminating all but "devoted Communists." "The vast number of the 25,000 are underground," and the CP was going "more & more underground." U.S. Communists were under direct control of the Kremlin. They fought a war "declared by Karl Marx, redeclared often, altered by Lenin, redeclared in 1947 in Stalin's book, redeclared . . . by Malenkov in his book in 1952."

Action against Communist teachers did not violate academic freedom because "there is no academic freedom where a Communist is concerned. He is not a free agent." "I don't care how much of a screwball or a crackpot any professor or teacher may be as long as he or she is a free agent." Americans "should be careful . . . not to go off half-cocked. . . . Just because they don't like what some teacher is teaching, because they think he's too liberal, because they think he's too radical, don't jump to the conclusion he's a Communist." "More important than all else" was for Americans to "keep a wideopen eye day & night on all of their schools, all the colleges, all the universities, and when they get information which indicates that someone is actually a member of this Communist conspiracy, send that in to our FBI."

Americans should ask Congressional candidates this fall: ". . . If we send you to Washington, are you going to continue sending American money to nations which in turn ship the sinews of economic & military strength to Red China, which is running the war in Indo-China?"[1]

Cohn's Guard Duty Delayed

Mundt announced that the subcommittee, on Welch's request, was asking the Natl. Guard to postpone a period of active military duty for Cohn in order not to interfere with the hearings. Cohn had been scheduled to start June 12 on 2 weeks' duty as a First Lieutenant at Camp Kilmer, N.J., where Brig. Gen. Zwicker was commander.

●

31st Day—June 10

McCarthy on Army Probe

McCarthy testified under direct questioning by Jenkins that he began investigating Army subversives in 1950 or 1951, partly because infiltration of the Army was a principal Communist objective. He estimated that his committee's staff had interrogated 200-300 witnesses before hearings began Aug. 31. He knew of no subversives suspended by the Army before his inquiry started.

McCarthy displayed a chart containing names of 92 persons who, he said, had appeared before the subcommittee and refused to testify about Communist activities, espionage or sabotage. Some "had never worked for the Govt.," McCarthy said, but were "called because of alleged connections" with Govt. employes.

McCarthy said: He "didn't take the pressure [by Adams & Stevens to call off the hearings] seriously until about the 21st of January . . . when some of the Senators called me and told me that Mr. Adams & Mr. Stevens . . . had been trying to induce them to keep me from calling the members of the old Truman loyalty board. . . . It reached its height [Jan. 22] when Mr. Adams came to my apartment.[2] Before that I had heard a lot of needling back & forth [with Adams] suggesting the hearings be called off, in a friendly fashion, I thought."

Proposal to Probe AF, Navy

McCarthy testified that at the Nov. 6 meeting in Stevens' office: Stevens "made a rather good argument for calling off the hearings" and doing the job himself. "I didn't think there was anything frankly improper about that. He just argued we should . . . go on with something else. I think the Army & the Air Corps was mentioned, as I recall, Navy, perhaps. . . . I think he said that if we were to continue that he would lose his job. . . ." Adams & Stevens "indicated that they felt the Navy & the Air Corps was just as bad as the Army. . . . I heard Mr. Adams offer Mr. Cohn information in regard to the Navy."[4]

McCarthy said Stevens & Adams urged him to end the investigation on other occasions but McCarthy saw nothing improper in this.

★ ★ ★

McCarthy Predicts Split

McCarthy predicted in Sioux Falls, S.D. June 13 that there would be no "clear-cut decision" in the current hearings, that "the Democrats will make their report for the minority and the Republicans . . . one for the majority."[3]

★ ★ ★

On Schine, Partridge, Lawton

McCarthy testified that at the Sept. 16 dinner at the home of Schine's parents: McCarthy told Stevens "it would be a great mistake if he were to give anything which would appear to be special consideration for Mr. Schine. I told him to lean over backwards, and that might have been unfair to Mr. Schine. . . ."[5]

McCarthy said that on the Nov. 17 trip to Maguire Air Base, Stevens called Schine over to him when photos were being taken.[6]

McCarthy told of a Sept. 21 executive session, attended by Stevens, at which Maj. Gen. Partridge, then Army Intelligence chief (G-2), was questioned: Partridge "seemed to think" that "literature produced by individuals with known Communist records, one of whom" McCarthy believed had been "cited or convicted," was "unimportant . . . all right." Partridge "admitted he had never read Marx, Engels, Stalin—any of the writers." Stevens agreed with McCarthy that Partridge would have been shown up as incompetent.[7]

McCarthy said he had labeled as "phony" Adams' statement that Maj. Gen. Lawton might be removed as Monmouth commander for saying most Communists exposed by the committee had come from certain universities. McCarthy said Lawton was being punished for cooperating with the committee. He said Lawton was "still technically in command" at Monmouth but had lost all authority and was "in the very unusual position of being on sick leave from a hospital."[8]

Loyalty Board Dispute

McCarthy testified on the dispute over calling Loyalty Board members:

"I don't know of any directive that would prevent their coming before the board [sic]. I think under the old Truman directive there is certain evidence they could not give. . . . I take the position that there's no one except the President can refuse a subpena." A law sponsored by the late Sen. Robert LaFollette Sr. (Wis.) in 1912, and apparently "still in existence," barred interference with the right of Govt. employes to give information to Congress or its members.† McCarthy gave Adams a Jan. 22 deadline to produce the Loyalty Board members. Adams came to McCarthy's apartment Jan. 22 and threatened to make public charges against Cohn unless McCarthy dropped the Loyalty Board call. Adams did not mention charges against McCarthy or Carr then.[9]

McCarthy told Adams Feb. 2, after Maj. Peress' honorable discharge, "that we would get the names of all those responsible for the coddling of Peress" and that he believed Adams "had a hand in this." There seemed no "consternation" or "fear" at McCarthy's exposure of individual Communists in the Army but there seemed to be "an unexplainable amount of consternation whenever we talked about getting the names of those responsible for the coddling & the special privileges for a Communist or the names of a Loyalty Board who sent Communists back to the secret radar laboratory."[10]

McCarthy Cross-Examined

Under cross-examination by Jenkins, McCarthy said: He thought Stevens "a very honest individual . . . with no experience in politics" who "got mouse-trapped in the very rough politics being played down here." He "got shoved into this to a certain extent and from that point onward, he felt he had no choice but to proceed." Stevens himself never threatened McCarthy or his staff, was guilty of no misconduct and [McCarthy thought] had little to do with preparing the charges against McCarthy.

McCarthy on Schine

McCarthy admitted that Schine had no investigative experience to qualify him as a committee consultant. But he said Schine had written a

*Welch later told reporters: He was "close to tears"; McCarthy tried to "crucify" Fisher for "just one mistake"; "I don't see how in the name of God you can fight anybody like that." McCarthy said to the newsmen: "Too many people can dish it out but can't take it."

†Symington noted June 16 that the LaFollette law was not concerned with classified material.

1—see p. 175A1 2—p. 185G2 3—p. 196E3 4—p. 196B2 5—p. 186G3 6—p. 185F2 7—p. 195D1 8—pp. 196C3, 184B3 9—p. 185G2 10—p. 196D2

"fairly important" 2-page definition of communism and had worked on psychological warfare.

McCarthy denied improper influence to get Schine a commission or preferential treatment. The Senator said he had invited Maj. Gen. Reber to his office and merely had asked whether Schine qualified for a commission. According to McCarthy, Reber called Schine qualified and promised to tell him how to get a commission.[1]

McCarthy denied Reber's testimony that (a) McCarthy told Reber he "was very much interested in obtaining a direct Reserve commission" for Schine[2], (b) McCarthy "pointed out . . . that he felt that Mr. Schine . . . was fully qualified for a commission" and (c) McCarthy had phoned Reber 2 or 3 times later in July about this.[3]

McCarthy denied that Cohn visited State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith to ask him to use his "high office" on Schine's behalf. He said Cohn went to Smith to make sure that things were not held up by "the difficulty" between Reber's brother and Schine & Cohn in Europe.[4]

McCarthy gave as one reason Schine deserved a commission the fact that Schine has served in Korea in the "assimilated" rank of First Lieutenant in the Army Transport Service. But he said under cross-examination that Schine's Korea service was before the Korean war started, that Schine never had been in combat, never had held a Lieutenant's commission and had no formal military service until he was drafted last year.

McCarthy said nobody asked for special consideration for Schine in the 65 calls Stevens had testified were made between McCarthy Com. & Army personnel. McCarthy took the position that the calls were calls to Schine at Ft. Dix to check with Schine on information for committee reports. He said he was surprised there were so few since he frequently had asked aides to phone for information "from the young man who, more than anyone else, was responsible for the exposure of communism, Communist books & the proposed waste of $18 million in the information program."[5]

Cohn Threat Denied

McCarthy testified that Cohn was "thoroughly irritated & disgusted" at being "invited down to inspect the [Monmouth] radar laboratory" Oct. 20 and then being barred from it. McCarthy called this "a gross insult . . . complete incompetence." But he said he had not heard of Cohn making any threat and denied that Cohn had "fits of anger."

McCarthy was reminded that Cohn had not admitted nor denied Col. Be-Lieu's testimony that Cohn had said, "This is war." McCarthy replied: Cohn was "very generous with the other witnesses . . . in not positively putting them in a position where they might be guilty of perjury."[6]

Subcommittee to Call Carr

The subcommittee, in executive session, voted to call Carr as a witness, but, by party-line votes (4 R. vs. 3 D.), decided not to call Schine or Clifford. Mundt, announcing these decisions, said he would change his vote and agree to call Schine, Clifford or Lawton if any of them asked to testify.[7]

●

32d Day—June 11

Pressure for Schine Denied

McCarthy, under Jenkins' questioning, testified that Cohn had asked Stevens to give Schine 2 weeks' duty in New York rather than a 2-week furlough immediately on Schine's induction. But McCarthy had even this latter request canceled.[8]

McCarthy said in regard to Schine:

McCarthy knew for 4 months in advance that Schine would be drafted, and Schine could have cleaned up his reports in that time. Instead, McCarthy hired a researcher to do Schine's reports while Schine interrogated witnesses. Later it was found that the researcher could not do the job and Schine had to finish it.[9] McCarthy put Schine on the staff despite Schine's lack of investigative experience because: (1) "Our funds are very limited; he was willing to work for nothing"; (2) "I felt that he knew more about the information program than any other young man I had met."

McCarthy denied the truth of this previous testimony by the Army side:

- Adams' statement that he told McCarthy Dec. 9 that Cohn had been abusing him about Schine. McCarthy said Adams had asked him Dec. 9 to call off the hearings but that he (McCarthy) had refused. McCarthy recalled no mention of Schine.[10]
- Adams' testimony that McCarthy (a) had "reprimanded" Carr for Cohn's "various intercessions" on Schine's behalf and (b) had promised Adams that he "was not going to permit it any more."
- Adams' story that Cohn berated Adams & McCarthy during a Dec. 17 auto ride in New York over "double-crosses" with respect to Schine.[11] McCarthy said: The conversation was about Lawton. After the ride, McCarthy called Lawton and told him he was "rather prophetic" in saying his cooperation with the committee might cost him his promotion.[12]
- Stevens' testimony that McCarthy brought up the subject of Schine in the Schines' New York apartment Sept. 16. McCarthy said Stevens initiated it.[13]
- Stevens' story that McCarthy asked him Dec. 10 to assign Schine to New York.[14]
- Stevens' statement that "on 4 or 5 occasions" Jan. 14 McCarthy "brought up the question of whether . . . Schine could be assigned to New York City when his training was over." According to McCarthy: McCarthy did not ask at all. Stevens himself started talking about Schine and asked where McCarthy thought Schine "could be of most benefit." McCarthy replied that the Army would have to decide. Stevens said he might use Schine to investigate Army Intelligence & textbooks. McCarthy told him "to be very, very careful not to appear to be creating any plush berth for Dave Schine." He "made no request that Dave be assigned any place."[15]
- Adams' testimony that, when he visited McCarthy's apartment Jan. 22, McCarthy "on a number of occasions . . . restated his inquiry as to why we couldn't assign Schine to New York [and] attempted to extract a commitment . . . to that effect."[16]

Questioned by Potter, McCarthy labeled as "false" the Army charge that he used his committee to get preferential treatment for Schine.

Jenkins noted that McCarthy was supposed to have asked Stevens or Adams to "lean over backwards & do nothing" for Schine on at least 4 occasions. He asked why McCarthy had to do it so often unless he knew his staff was seeking preference for Schine. McCarthy replied that Stevens & Adams had brought up the matter themselves and that he had to tell "how I felt about it."

Flanders Resumes Attack

As Jenkins questioned McCarthy about Schine, Sen. Flanders entered and handed McCarthy a letter notifying him that he intended to attack him in another Senate speech that afternoon. McCarthy demanded that Flanders take the stand immediately and testify if he had any information.

McCarthy said that "they should get a man with a net and take him to a good, quiet place."

[Flanders that afternoon filed in the Senate a motion to strip McCarthy of his chairmanship of the Senate Govt. Operations Com. & of the Senate (McCarthy) Investigations Subcom. unless he purged himself of charges of improper financial & political behavior as outlined in a Senate Elections Subcom. report in 1952.][17]

McCarthy Denies Contradiction

Jenkins asked McCarthy whether his testimony on the Dec. 17 conversation with Adams over the proposed ouster of Lawton was not in "direct contradiction" with McCarthy's Dec. 17 memo on which the McCarthy side's countercharges were partly based.

McCarthy had testified that Adams said his reason for proposing Lawton's ouster was Lawton's remarks about alleged communism in certain colleges. In the memo, McCarthy had said that "the only reason [Adams] can give is that Lawton embarrassed the military by helping to make it possible for us to expose the incredibly bad security set-up . . . at Monmouth."

McCarthy said there was no contradiction because he never had believed Adams' "phony claim" and "the only reason that I could find for their attempted proposed breaking of Lawton was because he had cooperated with the committee." McCarthy said Lawton had made the remarks about the colleges "at a secret staff meeting" and that Adams "admitted" that it was "perfectly proper." He said the memo was dictated Dec. 16.[18]

On Name Check of Ringler

Welch asked what the term "name check" meant. McCarthy replied: Whenever the committee hired an employe it had the FBI check its files for any derogatory information about him. Despite a committee resolution calling for full-field investigation of all committee employes, the FBI had not decided yet whether this was authorized. When the committee itself conducted a name check in an investigation, it checked through its own files & those of the House Un-American Activities Com.

Welch reminded McCarthy of Cohn's testimony that a name check was conducted on Col. Ringler, Schine's former regimental commander at Ft. Dix. McCarthy said "nothing of a derogatory nature" was found.

McCarthy, on Welch's request, checked and said the committee had no file or card on Ringler—that

1—see p. 186D3 2—136F1 3—136F2 4—186F3 5—187B1 6—187D1 7—pp. 196D3, 174B2 8—195E2, 194B3 9—186C3 10—159C1 11—159G1 12—184D3 13—186G3 14—pp. 139G1, 156C3 15—pp. 187A1, 159D2, 137C3 16—185G2 17—199E1 18—201D2

"we only open a file where there's sufficient information. . . ." Welch asked McCarthy to "set the record straight" and say "there's nothing against" Ringler. McCarthy replied that he could say only that he had no derogatory data. "Aren't you capable of a simple affirmative kindness?" Welch demanded. McCarthy accused him of a "vaudeville act."[1]

During this questioning, McCarthy abruptly rose from the witness stand and left the room. Mundt declared a recess until the witness returned—some 15-20 minutes later. McCarthy apologized and said he had received an important message.

'Schine Plan' Discussed

Jackson questioned McCarthy about a long-range plan for psychological warfare strategy which Schine had submitted to the State Dept. "for immediate execution." (The plan listed various policies that should be emphasized & media to be used in combating Red propaganda.)

Jackson ridiculed the "Schine Plan's" proposals to use organizations such as the Elks (Jackson doubted that there was "an Elks lodge in Pakistan") & such aids as "pin-ups." McCarthy said he had not seen the plan before and "couldn't subscribe to every item [in it] without going into detail" but that it showed that "this young man, who could have been vacationing, was giving a great deal of thought to the information program."

McCarthy said Schine's inquiries caused cancellation of a $10 million radio station in Jackson's state (Washington) and saved $18 million. Jackson said Schine did not report that RCA & MIT "had endorsed this project." McCarthy called Jackson "incorrect."[2]

Mundt, who said he spoke "as the man who happened to write the Voice of America Act," remarked that Schine's plan was not "a ludicrous piece of work" but had "some very worth-while suggestions."

Cohn's Guard Tour Delayed

Mundt announced that Cohn's deferment from scheduled Natl. Guard duty had been granted. Cohn said he wanted no excuse from Natl. Guard "or anything else."[3]

Cohn, Kennedy Clash

As the hearing ended, Cohn strode over to Robert F. Kennedy, 27, counsel for the subcommittee's 3 Democrats, and engaged in a bitter dispute with him. Cohn was heard to shout, "Do you want to fight now?"

Kennedy quoted Cohn as saying: "You tell Jackson we will get him" or "get to him on Monday. We will bring up stuff on him. He's been writing favorably on Communists."

Cohn denied this. He said: Kennedy "hated me and said he was going to get me. . . . His statement that I made a threat to Sen. Jackson is absolutely untrue. . . . I said to him I thought that what Sen. Jackson was doing was very unfair."

●

33d Day—June 14

Carr Testifies

Carr was sworn in to testify in place of McCarthy, who was resting after a weekend speaking tour.

Substance of Carr's testimony:

Background. Carr, who had served in the FBI for more than 11 years, became executive director of the McCarthy Com. staff July 16, 1953 after preliminary investigation of Communist infiltration of the Army had started. Cohn told him they had "evidence" of infiltration of Army Intelligence & "some indication" of infiltration in the Signal Corps & Quartermaster Corps in the New York area but not much "written data."

Wide World
CARR

Schine's Assignment. When Carr & Cohn visited Stevens Oct. 2, "Stevens brought the subject [of Schine] up by stating that Mr. Schine was not going to receive a commission . . . but he had arranged that he would take care of Mr. Schine for the advantage of Mr. Stevens & the Army by placing him in . . . intelligence schools to . . . observe them & report directly to [Stevens]. . . . I took no part in [these] conversations."[4]

During the Nov. 25 Carr-Adams train ride, Carr did not say, as Adams had testified, that the Army was in for trouble as long as Schine's assignment was unsatisfactory to Cohn.[5]

Schine's Treatment. On Adams' 3d attempt to halt the investigation of the Army, Adams told Cohn & Carr that he would have a voice in Schine's forthcoming induction.

Adams did not tell Cohn in Carr's presence that "national interest" precluded preference for Schine. Cohn did not threaten to give Adams "national interest" by hearings.[6]

Adams "used the term 'hostage' [for Schine] about from the time that Schine went into the Army."[7]

Adams told Cohn Nov. 24: "If you can give me some good word on the Lawton situation, maybe I can give you some good word on whether or not Schine will be available this weekend."

Adams asked Carr Dec. 9, "What's in it for us if we do something for Schine?" Carr said he "didn't think there would be anything."

Cohn was not "unreasonable" about Schine, but Adams "baited" him.

Despite Adams' testimony that "the principal subject . . . seemed to be Schine," Carr did not recall Schine's name mentioned during Dec. 20 &/or 23 calls he made to Adams in South Dakota. He remembered only one call.[8]

Proposed AF-Navy Probe. At the Nov. 6 meeting in Stevens' office, Stevens said he would have to resign if McCarthy continued his Army hearings. McCarthy said "he couldn't whitewash the situation by not having hearings. There then followed a suggestion by the Secy. that the Defense Dept. proper, the Air Force & the Navy also had security situations which would bear looking into. . . . [Adams] said he would be able to furnish the subcommittee with information on that. The Secy. seemed to affirm this. . . . He said that might be the answer to the problem. . . ."[9]

Carr Dec. 9 saw a map drawn by Adams. Cohn explained that Adams was "trying to trade us some homosexuals in the Air Force for information about our next investigation."[10]

Report Vs. Cohn. Sen. Dirksen called Carr Jan. 22 and "told me that he had had a conversation with John Adams and that, if the subpenas [to Loyalty Board members] were issued, Adams told him that there would be an embarrassing report issued concerning Mr. Cohn. He asked me not to issue the subpenas until he could speak with . . . Sen. McCarthy. And I, of course, agreed. . . ."[11]

Carr met Adams a week later and Adams, discussing the report, said "he would stop at nothing to prevent the Loyalty Board members from coming in." Adams said the Loyalty Board affair "was not a John Adams decision [nor] an Army decision [but] a high Admin. decision . . . that he had had a conference with [Deputy Atty. Gen.] Bill Rogers. . . . He also told me that there had been conferences with the Atty. General's office. . . ."[12] Adams told Carr Mar. 5 that the Cohn report "had been taken out of his hands entirely and that it was a high policy matter."[13]

Cohn's 'Threat.' Cohn Jan. 14 did not threaten to "wreck the Army" or see that Stevens was "through as Secy. of the Army" if Schine were sent overseas. Neither did he threaten "to get" Maj. Gen. Ryan for mistreating Schine at Ft. Dix. Adams said that "we didn't want to cooperate with him" and asked Cohn how he would "like it if Pvt. Schine were shipped overseas."[14]

Stevens-Schine Photo. At Maguire Air Base Nov. 17, "I heard [Stevens] say something to the effect of 'now would be a good time to get that picture with Dave.' . . . I recall the Secy. motioning to Schine. I didn't hear him say anything. But they came and stood together" for photos.[15]

Other Incidents. Lawton, not Schine, was the main subject during the Dec. 17 auto ride in New York although Adams repeatedly suggested that they "talk about Schine."[16] There was no McCarthy-Cohn argument.[17] . . . Despite Adams' testimony, Carr did not recall suggesting that Adams seek the aid of columnist Sokolsky.[18] . . . Schine did committee work while stationed at Ft. Dix but made few memoranda. "So far as I know, he has never submitted any memoranda to me." In

---

1—see p. 187E2 2—Vol. XIII, p. 117E 3—p. 200G1 4—p. 201E2 5—p. 164G3 6—p. 187E1 7—p. 185F2 8—p. 159A2 9—p. 200E2 10—p. 185D2 11—p. 165C2 12—p. 159F2 13—p. 185G2 14—p. 187C2 15—p. 200G2 16—p. 201C3 17—p. 159G1 18—p. 159C3

the main, Schine's work was channeled through Cohn.[1] . . . Carr knew nothing about an alleged "loyalty pledge" to Cohn circulated among committee staff members.

Symington Assails Files

Carr, under Symington's questioning, said that committee staff members had limited security clearance yet had access to committee files. Symington asked whether secrets from the files could be revealed to an enemy by "a former Communist who hadn't really reformed or a subversive or any security risk on this committee staff that might get on it."

McCarthy charged that Symington was, "by innuendo, trying to smear the staff of young men who have been working to dig out Communists." He demanded that Symington "take the stand & take the oath" if he had information about subversives on the staff.

Symington retorted: "I think the files of what you call 'my staff' . . . have been the sloppiest & most dangerously handled files I have . . . known of since I've been in the Govt."

Mundt recessed the day's hearings, and Symington started to leave. But McCarthy continued: "You can run away if you like, Stu. . . . You have been here trying to smear the staff of this committee. . . . Do you have any evidence . . . to indicate that there is any subversive among these young men? . . . If not, you are leaving . . . a smear upon the name of each & every one of them. . . . That's the thing . . . the Communist Party has been doing. . . ."

Symington, before leaving, replied that "apparently every time anybody says anything against anybody working for Sen. McCarthy . . . he is smearing them and . . . accusing them of communism."

Mundt again announced that the session was recessed, but McCarthy, insisting that the reporter take down his remarks, went on to say that "members of the Democratic Party here have been intimating that they know of some subversive on the staff investigating communism. I have asked Mr. Symington . . . to tell us whether he knew of any such subversive. He runs away. He won't answer. . . ."

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Scientist Challenges Ruling

A brief filed with the Atomic Energy Comm. for Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer contesting a special board's finding that he was a security risk was made public June 15 by his attorneys (Lloyd K. Garrison & John W. Davis). They contended that the board unanimously had found him "loyal" & "discreet" and that his "radical associations," having been "substantially all pre-war," were "so patently harmless that they in no way reflect on Dr. Oppenheimer's safety as a security risk."

The brief also challenged the board's majority charge that the scientist had been "less than candid" in testifying about his opposition to the H-bomb program prior to 1950. It said the board's scientist member (Prof. Ward V. Evans), who "understood the technical matters" involved in the testimony, held Oppenheimer to be "extremely honest." The brief argued that: Oppenheimer's position on the H-bomb was "based on his judgment of the interests of the country & the good of humanity"; "there was not the slightest motivation of disloyalty"; "lack of enthusiasm for a program in which a scientist does not believe, or lack of unqualified commitment to a single strategic theory, is not an admissible consideration in determining whether a man is a security risk."

The brief was submitted after the AEC denied Oppenheimer's request that the commission hear oral arguments by his attorneys before acting on the board's recommendation that he be denied security clearance.

Hearing Transcript Released

Transcript of the special board's recent hearings on security-risk charges against Oppenheimer was made public June 15. It revealed that Dr. Edward Teller, 46, U. of Calif. physicist who in 1951 devised a "gadget" that made the H-bomb feasible, testified that the weapon might have been produced "about 4 years earlier" if "at the end of the war people like Dr. Oppenheimer had lent . . . just moral support to work on the thermonuclear gadget." He said it was "very difficult" to recruit people to work on the project in 1949, long after the wartime Los Alamos force was disbanded.

Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, Stanford U. physicist who succeeded Oppenheimer as Los Alamos Laboratory director, took the opposite view: lack of much essential knowledge about fission (atomic) bombs in 1945, and lack of electronic computers adequate to solve complex problems of thermonuclear reactions until 1948-49, would have stalled earlier efforts to develop the H-bomb.

Dr. I. I. Rabi of Columbia U. said the theoretical H-bomb discussed in 1949, which Oppenheimer opposed, "probably never will be made, and we don't know to this day whether something like that will function."

Oppenheimer testified at the hearings that he had opposed the H-bomb on moral grounds and was against an all-out H-bomb project in 1949 as technically premature & possibly too costly in terms of disrupting the atomic armament program. He denied that he would have opposed production of the H-bomb "at any time or under any circumstances."

Dr. Luis Walter Alvarez of the U. of Calif. said Oppenheimer once argued to him against the H-bomb from the "odd point of view" that Russia would not build such a weapon unless the U.S. did so. Ex-AEC Chrmn. Gordon Dean said Oppenheimer was "enthusiastic" after Teller presented to a meeting of scientists at Princeton in June 1951 his "new way of approaching a thermonuclear weapon." Dr. James Bryant Conant, Harvard ex-pres. & U.S. High Comm. in Germany, testified that Oppenheimer had been "thoroughly loyal" in all his work at Los Alamos & as postwar chairman of the AEC's General Advisory Comm. Conant said he also had opposed the H-bomb proposal on "political & strategic & highly technical considerations." John J. McCloy, Chase Natl. Bank chrmn. & ex-High Comm. to Germany, said it might be a "security risk" to deny the country Oppenheimer's services.

William L. Borden, ex-exec. secy. of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., testified that he had written FBI Dir. Hoover Nov. 7, 1953: Borden's "exhaustively considered opinion, based upon years of study," was that Oppenheimer "more probably than not . . . is an agent of the Soviet Union." Borden said he had found: Oppenheimer's wife, close friends, non - professional organizations & causes supported financially were Communist; the scientist had employed numerous "Communists" in wartime atomic projects at the U. of Calif. & Los Alamos.

Oppenheimer conceded during the hearings that he had been "an idiot" in telling a "cock-&-bull story" to intelligence officers to hide the identity of Haakon Chevalier, a close friend who had mentioned a George Eltenton as someone who could get "technical information to Soviet scientists." Oppenheimer said he had told Chevalier this would be "treason" or a "terrible thing to do."[2]

Young Wins 'Central' Control

Financier Robert R. Young, 57, of Newport, R.I., Allegheny Corp. chairman, became the $1-a-year chairman of the New York Central RR System June 14 after results of a May 26 shareholders election in Albany, N.Y. were announced.[3]

Young & his slate won a 1,064,000 plurality over the incumbent directors, polling 3,407,512 votes to the old management's 2,340,239. Alfred E. Perlman, 51, executive vice president of the Denver & Rio Grande Western RR, was elected by the new board to succeed William White as $120,000-a-yr. president & chief executive officer. The new board named Young to the chairmanship (vacant since 1952).

The new board was the first N.Y. Central directorate since 1869 to include no descendant of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt. The new directors, in addition to Young:

Mrs. Lila Bell Acheson Wallace of Mt. Kisco, N.Y., co-owner & editor of "The Reader's Digest"; Wm. P. Feeley of Chicago, Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. pres.; Dr. R. Walter Graham, Baltimore surgeon; Allan P. Kirby of Morristown, N.J., Alleghany Corp. pres.; Wm. H. Landers of Utica, N.Y., retired N.Y. Central locomotive engineer; Frederick Lewisohn of New York, N.Y. Stock Exchange member; Richard M. Moss of New York, Clinton Foods chrmn.; Clint W. Murchison of Dallas, Delhi Oil Corp. pres.; Eugene C. Pulliam, Indianapolis newspaper publisher; Sid W. Richardson, Fort Worth oil man; Earl E. T. Smith of Palm Beach, Fla., N.Y. Stock Exchange member; Daniel E. Taylor of Norfolk, Va., West India Fruit & Steamship Co. pres.; Orville Taylor, Chicago attorney; Andrew Van Pelt of Philadelphia, Alleghany Corp. director.

1—see p. 199E2 2—182B2-F3 3—131D1

Business Gains Reported. The Fed. Reserve Board reported June 14 that the U.S. industrial production index rose 2 pts. in May to 125% of the 1947-49 level (3d consecutive month of increase). The Commerce & Labor Depts. estimated June 14 that new construction this year would total a record $36 billion—$24 billion private ($10.7 billion for houses), $12 billion public.[1]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended June 12

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,924	*$21,923	*$22,537
Currency circulation	*$29,873	*$29,934	*$30,003
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$21,599	*$21,854	*$22,690
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,126,600,659	$9,452,803,619	$8,649,732,762
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,640,265	7,320,690	7,285,196
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	158.16	159.77	145.78
Bond sales (par value)	$16,147,000	$12,619,100	$16,553,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.49	100.50	94.34
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	134,595	111,314	156,057
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,466,350	6,431,350	6,408,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,175,000	7,150,000	8,835,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,246	*8,433	*8,096.33
Carloadings (cars)	[b]612,315	689,292	775,489
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.44⅝	$2.64½	$2.47⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.87¼	$1.89	$1.83⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.3515	$.3535	$.3415
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$28.25	$28.58	$39.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.36	$7.38	$6.54
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.5	110.7	109.6
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]97	105	118
Failures (June 3)‡	218	206	217
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1953**
Imports	*$948	*$858.1	*$1,012.6
Exports	*$1,404	*$1,121.8	*$1,393.5
LABOR (Census Bur.):	**May**	**Apr.**	**May 1953**
Employed	61,119,000	60,598,000	61,658,000
Unemployed	3,305,000	3,465,000	1,306,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, June 2 [b]June 5 [c]May 29 [d]June 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Harold Giles Hoffman, Republican ex-Governor of New Jersey who died of a heart attack in New York June 4 at age 58, was revealed June 14 to have left a letter disclosing that he embezzled $300,000 from the South Amboy (N.J.) Trust Co. prior to 1938 to pay debts incurred in political campaigns & while serving in Congress. He had been president of the bank. His daughter, Mrs. Ada Hoffman Leonard, revealed in Trenton, N.J. that he had left a letter containing the confession to be opened after his death. Hoffman had been suspended Mar. 18 as N.J. Employment Security Director pending investigation of misconduct charges against him. Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D.) reported June 15 that $300,000 in state funds supposedly banked by Hoffman in South Amboy in 1951-52 could not be found.

John Francis Roche, 27, a steamfitter's helper arrested in Brooklyn for a traffic violation June 5, was indicted June 16 in New York on charges of murdering 4 persons the past 6½ months: Dorothy Westwater, 14; Marion E. Brown, 17; taxidriver Alexander Jablonka, 43; Mrs. Rose Chronik, 85. He was said to have signed June 15 a confession to the murder last Aug. 22 of Edward S. Bates in Rockaway Beach, N.Y.—a crime for which Paul A. Pfeffer, 22, Brooklyn truckdriver, was under a 20-yr.-to-life prison sentence.

Daniel Joseph Marsin, 41, unemployed Brooklyn welder, was arrested June 11 in the Superstitution Mts. near Phoenix, Ariz. and charged with the kidnapping in Phoenix June 9 of Mrs. Evelyn Ann Smith, 23. She had been released June 10 after payment of $75,000 ransom by her husband, Herbert. The money, buried in a shoe box, was recovered June 14.

George Edward Grammer, convicted of killing his wife Dorothy in 1952 and masking the murder as an auto accident, was hanged June 11 in Maryland Penitentiary, Baltimore.[2]

●

Sir Winston Churchill, 79, was invested by Queen Elizabeth II as a Knight of the Garter (oldest European chivalric order) June 10 in Windsor Castle, Eng.[3]

Pope Pius XII proclaimed Pope Pius X (Giuseppe Sarto, reigned as Pope 1903-14) a saint of the Roman Catholic Church at a ceremony in Rome May 29-30. The Pope June 12 canonized 5 others as saints: Domenico Savio, Turin "schoolboy saint" who died in 1857 at age 14; Pierre-Louis-Marie Chanel, French missionary killed on Fatuna Is. (Pacific) in 1841; Gaspare del Bufalo, Roman priest & founder of missions (died 1837); Giuseppe Maria Pignatelli, who re-established Jesuit order in Italy (died 1811); Maria Crocefissa di Rosa, Italian nun who founded Servants of Charity (died 1855).[4]

OBITUARIES

Charles Francis Adams, 87, U.S. Navy Secy. 1929-33, yachtsman, descendant of Presidents John & John Quincy Adams; June 10 in Boston.

Lord Camrose (William Ewert Berry), 74, chrmn.-ed. of London *Daily Telegraph,* chrmn. Amalgamated Press group of magazines; June 15 in Southhampton, Eng.

James J. Finn, 72, detective who arrested Bruno Richard Hauptmann, kidnapper of Lindbergh baby; June 12 in Far Rockaway, N.Y.

Edward Ray Goetz, 68, theatrical producer (*Hitchy Koo, 50 Million Frenchmen*), songwriter (*For Me & My Gal, Who'll Buy My Violets*); June 12 in Greenwich, Conn.

Maury Maverick Sr., 58, pro-New Deal-Fair Deal Texas Democratic leader, Congressman 1934-38, San Antonio mayor 1939-41, War Prdctn. Board official & Smaller War Plants Corp. chrmn. in World War II; June 7 in San Antonio of heart ailment.[5]

Maj. Gen. Frank Ross McCoy, 79, head of special military commission that tried submarine-landed Nazi saboteurs & member special Pearl Harbor investigating committee during World War II, Forgn. Policy Assn. chrmn. 1939-45, Far Eastern Comm. chrmn. in Washington 1945-49; June 4 in Washington.

SPORTS

Winners

Marciano Keeps Title. Rocky Marciano, 29, of Brockton, Mass., 187½ lb., won a 15-round decision in New York June 17 over ex-champ Ezzard Charles, 32, of Cincinnati, 185½ lb., to retain the world heavyweight boxing title. 47,585 persons attended the bout in Yankee Stadium. Receipts totaled $543,092 ($469,653 net) plus about $200,000 from theater TV & $35,000 from radio. Marciano received 40%, Charles 20%.[8]

Horse Racing. $125,100 Belmont Stakes at Belmont Park, N.Y. June 12: won by King Ranch's High Gun, Eric Guerin up, for $89,000. (High Gun, under Guerin, also won the $36,-150 Peter Pan Handicap at Belmont June 5, for $27,500.)[6] . . . $121,400 Californian Stakes in Inglewood, Calif. June 12: won by Andrew S. Crevolin's Imbros, Johnny Longden up, for $75,-300. . . . 175th Epsom Derby at Epsom, Eng. June 2: won at odds of 33-1 by Never Say Die, Lester Piggott up, for $47,485. Never Say Die, owned by Robert S. Clarke of New York & Upperville, Va., was the first U.S.-bred Derby winner since 1881.[7]

Tennis. U.S.-British Wightman Cup matches in London June 11-12: won by U.S. team (for 18th straight year) of Maureen Connolly, Louis Brough, Margaret du Pont & Doris Hart, 6-0.

Track. NCAA title in Ann Arbor, Mich. June 12: won by Southern California for 6th straight year.

●

Jim Wilson, 32, of Milwaukee (NL) pitched a 2-0 no-hit victory over Philadelphia in Milwaukee June 12. . . . **Clarence Henry,** 28, Philadelphia heavyweight boxer, was indicted in New York June 16 on charges of having offered Bobby Jones of Oakland, Calif. $15,000 June 4 to "throw" a June 11 bout with Joey Giardello in New York. (Jones, 2-1 underdog, lost a close decision). Henry & Joseph Hacken, 34, were arrested in New York June 4 for the alleged bribery attempt which Jones had reported.

1—see pp. 167D2, 122B2 2—Vol. XIII, 112N 3—Vol. XIII, 419G3 4—p. 7F2 5—Vol. XII, 231N-P 6—176D3 7—XIII, 192E-F 8—XIII, 424G1